

W. E. HENLEY, one of the most conspicuous journalists in London, and also a poet of no mean quality, has been honored by Mr. Balfour with a pension of \$1,000 a year.

COUNTRY girls in Spain seldom wear hats or bonnets of any kind, and in the smaller places they do not even put mantillas on their heads, adorning their hair with flowers instead.

No WHITE man has, up to this time, explored the burial caves of the Hawaiian kings in past ages, and the work is to be undertaken by Prof. Wm. Libbey of Princeton university.

An inventor in India has constructed an apparatus for cooking by the heat of the sun. It consists of a box made of wood and lined with reflecting mirrors, at the bottom of the box being a small copper boiler, covered with glass to retain the heat of the rays concentrated by mirrors upon the boiler.

DIAMANDI, a native of Pylaros, one of the Greek islands, seems to be a remarkable calculator. After a mere glance at a blackboard on which 30 groups of figures are written he can it is said, repeat them in any arithmetical process.

SCRAPING the lining of a chimney to get gold and silver is a form of mining which the books do not recognize, but it may be profitable under certain conditions.

The earth has a shadow, but few ever see it, except in eclipses of the moon, or else few recognize it when they see it. Nevertheless, many of us have noticed on fine, cloudless evenings in summer, shortly before sunset, a rosy or pink arc on the horizon opposite the sun, with a bluish-gray segment under it.

A CURIOUS incident occurred the other Sunday at St. George's chapel, Windsor castle. The choir boys, in accordance with an ancient custom, claim five shillings from any military man wearing his spurs during divine service.

In the Island of Minora, one of the Philippines, the humming birds are pugnacious little creatures. An American hunting party had a novel experience with them. One of the hunters wandered off from his comrades, but soon his screams were heard. Thousands of the humming birds had attacked him and wounded him in hundreds of spots on his face and neck.

HERE are a few very juicy annual salaries: J. M. Toucey, while manager of the Vanderbilt railroads, from which he has lately resigned, \$50,000; E. W. Bok, editor Ladies' Home Journal, \$25,000; Frank Thompson, president of the Pennsylvania railroad, \$50,000; John A. McCall, president New York Life Insurance Co., \$50,000; Conrad H. Mathieson, president Chicago Sugar Refinery, \$75,000; Dr. John Hall, the New York clergyman, \$30,000.

THE longest electric railway in the world is said to be that operated between Kenosha and Waukesha Beach, both in Wisconsin. This line is 62 miles long and arrangements have been made by the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Co. to run chartered cars from Milwaukee to Waukesha Beach.

THE largest painting in the world, exclusive of panoramas and cycloramas, is "Paradise," by Tintoretto, in the grand salon of the doge's palace at Venice. The painting is 84 feet wide by 34 feet high.

IMMENSE fortunes have been made out of the banana business. Revenues do not accrue alone from the sale of the fruit, for the leaves are used for packing; the juice being strong in tannin, makes an indelible ink; and shoe blacking, the wax found on the underside of the leaves is a valuable article of commerce; Manila hemp is made from the stems, and of this hemp are made mats, plaited work and lace handkerchiefs of the finest texture; moreover the banana is ground into banana flour. The fruit is sold for dessert is ripened by the dry warmth of flaring gas jets.

TWO AWFUL EXPLOSIONS.

The Works of the Lafin & Rand Powder Company in New Jersey Badly Wrecked.

ELEVEN PERSONS LOSE THEIR LIVES.

Some of Them Were Literally Torn to Pieces—Twenty Others Seriously Injured—Roar Heard for Miles—Cause of the Terrible Disaster Not Definitely Known.

New York, July 11.—Two explosions which killed eleven men, wounded 20 others and wrecked two buildings, occurred at the plant of the Lafin-Rand powder works, at Pompton, N. J., Tuesday.

Blown to Atoms.

Three men were in the mixing room when the explosion occurred, and they were blown to atoms. Chief Engineer Craig, who was in the engine-room, had his head crushed to a jelly in the wreckage of the boiler house, the side of which was blown out.

The foreman of the drying-room was also blown to pieces and a number of Italians, who were digging a trench in the rear of the building, were killed. The most seriously injured was William H. Emmons, a private of company I, Third New Jersey volunteers.

The first explosion was at about half past ten o'clock. Before the noise and roar of it died away, there was a second, louder and more terrific than the first. The roar was heard for miles and the concussion broke windows in all directions.

Roar Is Heard for Miles.

After the explosion there was some talk of a Spanish spy being implicated in the attempt to destroy the powder mill, but the theory of the men connected with the works is that a grain of gravel or sand got into some powder which was in process of handling in the mixing-room, and that as it went through the machinery the foreign substance came in contact with a metal surface and threw out a spark, which ignited the explosive.

ILLINOIS DEMOCRATS.

Ticket Nominated and Platform Adopted by the State Convention at Springfield.

Springfield, Ill., July 13.—The democratic state convention on Tuesday nominated the following ticket: State treasurer, Willard F. Dunlop, Jacksonville.

The platform declares for the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the present established rate of sixteen to one; reduction of tariff duties; a moderate income tax; abolition of pools and trusts; recognizes William J. Bryan as the logical candidate for president in 1900; denounces the revenue and civil service laws of the state, and pronounces the present war with Spain justified by every consideration of justice and sound national policy.

KILLS SELF AND BABES.

Insane Mother at Clinton, Ia., Seeks Death in a Barrel of Water.

Clinton, Ia., July 11.—Paul Dengler, a well-known Chicago & Western bag gageman, returned home and failed to find his wife and two small children. He finally found a note from his wife in the sideboard stating she was losing her mind and was not fit to live, and was going to die and take the two children with her.

Sold for Millions.

Chicago, July 13.—Probably the largest cash real estate deal ever made in Chicago was closed last Saturday night, when Levi Z. Leiter sold to Marshall Field, his old-time partner from whom he had been estranged for years, the southeast corner of State and Madison streets at a price understood to be \$2,100,000.

Children Burned to Death.

Hazleton, Pa., July 14.—While Andrew Rodka and his wife were away from the house in which they lived was burned and their two children, Mary, aged three years, and John, nine months old, perished.

Deadly Gasoline.

St. Louis, July 13.—By an explosion of gasoline, Mrs. Ada Schulte was fatally hurt, her three-year-old son Ignatz was burned to death and another son, Edward, aged 15, is dying.

WEEKLY WAR HISTORY.

Complete Record of Events Told in a Few Lines Covering All Important News.

FRIDAY, JULY 8.

MaJ. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commanding the army, left Washington for Santiago. The auxiliary cruiser Osceola captured a Spanish lighter loaded with provisions and valued at \$50,000.

A dispatch from Admiral Dewey says that Aguinaldo has proclaimed himself president of the revolutionary republic.

An urn containing the ashes of Capt. Gridley, formerly captain of the Olympia, arrived in San Francisco on a steamer from Hong-Kong.

Commodore Watson's squadron has been ordered detached from Admiral Sampson's fleet, and it is expected to start without delay for the Spanish coast.

The death of Admiral Villamil, who was in command of the Spanish torpedo boat squadron at Santiago, and the suicide of Capt. Lazaro, commander of the Infanta Maria Teresa, are announced.

SATURDAY, JULY 9.

Admiral Camara, with his fleet, which had passed through the Suez canal, has been ordered to return to Spain.

Col. Wood, of the rough riders, has been made a brigadier general, and Lieut. Col. Kautsky has been promoted to the colonelcy of the regiment.

The loss of Cervera's fleet increases the danger of revolution in Spain, and extensive military operations are being taken to prevent a successful uprising.

Gen. Shafter's armistice with the Spaniards at Santiago was extended and an American telegraph operator was sent to Gen. Linares to permit open communication with Madrid in regard to surrendering.

SUNDAY, JULY 10.

Puerto Rico is to be invaded immediately after the fall of Santiago. Gen. Miles will command the expedition.

President McKinley refused the offer of Gen. Linares, Spanish commander at Santiago, to surrender conditionally.

Admiral Sampson reported that if proper seeking appliances were sent out once the Spanish cruisers Vizcaya, Teresa and Colon could be saved.

A detailed account has been published of Spain's naval losses—21 warships and 21 merchantmen, besides practically no losses on the American side.

The official list of casualties at Santiago on July 1 and 2 is reported by Gen. Shafter to be: Killed, 22 officers, 208 men; wounded, 81 officers, 1,233 men; missing, 79 men.

The bombardment of Santiago by the combined forces under Gen. Shafter and Admiral Sampson was begun, Gen. Toral having refused to surrender unconditionally.

Churches throughout the country, following the suggestion of the president in his proclamation, held thanksgiving services in recognition of the recent American victories over Spain.

TUESDAY, JULY 12.

Gen. Miles arrived at Santiago and held conferences with Admiral Sampson and Gen. Shafter.

Report is made that the Infanta Teresa is the only ship of Admiral Cervera's fleet that can be saved.

Madrid newspapers are urging early negotiations to secure peace in order to obtain better terms.

W. J. Bryan's regiment of Nebraska infantry has been ordered to join Gen. Lee's corps at Jacksonville.

The cruisers St. Paul and Yosemite sunk a Spanish ship at the entrance to the harbor of San Juan, Puerto Rico.

It was called from London that France has formally tendered to Spain her good offices at Washington for the negotiations of peace terms.

Premier Sagasta and the entire Spanish cabinet resigned because of irreconcilable differences of opinion on the question of initiating peace negotiations.

For two hours Admiral Sampson's ships threw shells toward Santiago. One of them blew up the city's ammunition.

It was announced at Washington that Gen. Toral has again refused to accede to Gen. Shafter's demand for unconditional surrender and the bombardment of Santiago was expected to be resumed.

The secretary of war has ordered the removal of all the submarine mines which now protect the harbors of the United States against the entry of hostile ships.

The bombardment of Santiago by the guns of the fleet can easily destroy the city. The town was set on fire in four different places by eight-inch shells.

Gen. Miles reached the front at Santiago and assumed command of our forces in the field. He found that our hospitals and trenches were full of water.

THURSDAY, JULY 14.

The Spanish minister of foreign affairs denies that negotiations for peace have taken place.

Gen. Miles assumed command of all the American forces at Santiago and fire on the city would be commenced soon unless Gen. Toral surrendered.

A Havana refugee reports that Gen. Blanco attempted suicide when he learned that Cervera's fleet was destroyed.

President McKinley and his cabinet decided that the capture of Santiago must be effected with expedition in consequence of the terrible climatic conditions and the danger to our men owing to an outbreak of yellow fever.

Admiral Dewey reported that a German cruiser prevented the Philippine insurgents from capturing Isla de Grande, in Subig bay, whereupon he sent the Raleigh and Concord and captured the island and turned it over to the insurgents.

Lynched.

Charlottesville, Va., July 13.—John Henry James, a negro, who criminally assaulted Miss Julia Hotopp, on the public road near her home Monday morning, was lynched Tuesday two miles west of the city, by an armed posse of 200 men.

GEN. MILES AT THE FRONT.

The Commander of the Army Takes Personal Charge of Affairs at Santiago.

HIS FINAL ULTIMATUM TO GEN. TORAL.

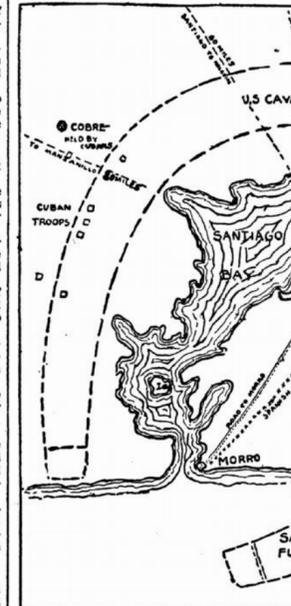
Must Surrender the Entire Province of Santiago de Cuba or Flight—No More Parleying Will Be Allowed—Admiral Dewey Makes Another Capture—Other News.

Playa del Este, Guantanamo Bay, July 14.—MaJ. Gen. Miles on Wednesday assumed command of the army around Santiago and the future movements of the United States troops will be directed by him in person.

Surrender Is Looked For.

It is believed, however, that by noon—and perhaps before then—a white flag will be flying from the fortifications. The terms of surrender insisted upon by the American commander take in not only the beleaguered Spaniards at Santiago, but the whole province of Santiago de Cuba, including the garrisons at Manzanillo, Holguin, Guantanamo and Baracoa.

THE HORSESHOE AT SANTIAGO'S DOOR.



Richard Harding Davis reports that the American lines around Santiago are now in the shape of a horseshoe, five miles in length.

send the Spanish troops back to Spain and to allow their officers their side arms. No other concessions will be granted.

The Crisis Reached.

Washington, July 14.—While the long expected fall of Santiago did not take place Wednesday, it is evident that the crisis has been reached.

Wisconsin Companies Accepted.

Madison, Wis., July 14.—Adj. Gen. Boardman has issued an order accepting 12 companies to complete the Fifth regiment of the Wisconsin national guard.

Not Allowed to Give Bail.

Springfield, Ill., July 14.—In the supreme court Judge Magruder granted a writ of superseas in the case of Banker Edward S. Dreyer, of Chicago, sentenced to Joliet penitentiary for embezzling \$316,000 of the funds of the Chicago west park board while acting as treasurer of the board, but overruled the motion to admit Dreyer to bail.

Will Sail August 10.

Washington, July 14.—D. A. N. Ray, clerk of the senate committee on interstate commerce, has been appointed executive officer of the Hawaiian commission.

Eleven Men Killed.

Cleveland, O., July 12.—The lives of 11 men were snuffed out in the twinkling of an eye last evening in the big waterworks tunnel that is being constructed under the bottom of Lake Erie, as a result of an explosion of gas.

Given Charge of Chicago's Schools.

Chicago, July 14.—E. Benjamin Andrews, now president of Brown university at Providence, R. I., was elected superintendent of Chicago's public schools Wednesday evening.

Passed Away.

Ocean City, Md., July 12.—Omar D. Conger, for 14 years a member of congress from Michigan, and United States senator from 1881 to 1887, died in this city, aged 80 years.

Heavy Exports.

Washington, July 12.—During the last fiscal year the exports of breadstuffs were valued at \$224,706,060 against \$197,857,219 the previous year.

Joined to California.

Washington, July 12.—Secretary Alger issued orders attaching the Hawaiian Islands to the military department of California.

partment has received from Admiral Dewey the following dispatch:

"Aguinaldo informs me his troops have taken all of Subic bay except Isla Grande, which he was prevented from taking by the German man-of-war Irene. On July 7 the Raleigh and Concord went there; they took the island and about 1,300 men, with arms and ammunition. No resistance. The Irene retired from the bay on their arrival. (Signed) DEWEY."

Pleased with Dewey.

Turning to the far east it was refreshing to receive good news again from Dewey. In fact it is beginning to be remarked that that officer is usually able to make felicitous reports. The administration is very much pleased with the readiness shown by the admiral in meeting the grave issue presented to him at Subic bay and just reported as he did.

Not Regarded as a Menace.

In official quarters here there appears to be no disposition to look upon the action of the Irene as a menace which will require explanation. It was thought at first that this first outward show of force on the part of the German ships might lead to an inquiry by this government as to the purposes of Germany. Thus far, however, there is no disposition to make such inquiry, or to attach serious import to the incident.

Defents Germany's Plans.

Admiral Dewey's possession of Subic bay defeats Germany's supposed plans to interfere in the Philippines.

The insurgents have captured the valuable merchant coast steamer named Philipinas. The native crew killed the officers of the ship before her capture. Although the attitude of the Germans is still irritating, Admiral Dewey is managing them with great diplomacy. He does not expect any trouble with them. The blockade will hereafter be more

SANTIAGO IS OURS!

The Entire Spanish Fourth Army Corps to be Surrendered to Gen. Shafter.

THEY WILL BE RETURNED TO SPAIN.

The Opinion Is Expressed Generally Now in Washington That Peace Is Near at Hand—It Will Not Be Necessary for Commodore Watson to Bombard More Than One Spanish City.

Washington, July 14.—Santiago has surrendered.

The adjutant general received the following from Playa:

Adjutant General, Washington: Have just returned from interview with Toral. He agrees to surrender upon the basis of being returned to Spain. This proposition embraces all of eastern Cuba from Aserraderos on the south to Sagua on the north via Palma, with practically the fourth army corps. Commissioners meet this afternoon at 2:30 to definitely arrange the terms. (Signed) W. B. Shafter, Major-General.

Washington, July 14.—Secretary Alger left the White House before 2 o'clock. He says he expects the formal announcement of the surrender of Santiago at any moment and that commissioners are now in conference over the capitulation.

"I regard the proposal for a commission as practically a surrender, but the dispatch announcing the formal act is not yet in. We are expecting it at any minute. As to the transport of the prisoners back to Spain, I doubt if Spain wants them. If we take them in our own vessels they might seize the vessels."

General Shafter has been wired authority to appoint commissioners, but only for immediate and unconditional surrender, and has been informed that if for any other purpose, commissioners will not be appointed.

Our authorities, as voiced in the dispatches to Shafter by Secretary Alger, will attend to the details of transporting the Spanish forces back to Spain." 2:30 p. m.—The news has just come in that Santiago has surrendered.

The war department has notified Gen. Shafter that his plans are approved so far as they have been made known, and are the result of orders, including the shipment of the Spanish troops to Spain.

The statement that the Spanish proposition embraces all eastern Cuba from Aserraderos to Sagua is important in that it shows the surrender to embrace all the harbor and contiguous territory of Santiago.

Adjutant General Corbin announced that Santiago had surrendered soon after General Shafter's dispatch was received, the telegram showing that the Spaniards had agreed to our terms.

The Spanish forces involved will not be taken back to Spain in American vessels unless there is an official pledge for the safety of our craft and their crews.

It does not include Holguin and Manzanillo, where the Spaniards are reported to have considerable bodies of soldiers, as these places are to the west of the surrounded zone.

Major Hopkins, the military aide to Secretary Alger, this afternoon had spread before him a huge map of Cuba, showing the surrendered zone turned over to the American troops.

The line begins at Aserraderos, about fifteen miles west of Santiago harbor, and then runs due north about twenty-five miles to Palmo Soriana. Had the line continued due north, it would have passed west of Holguin, thus taking the Spanish garrison at that point.

Evidently General Toral wished to avoid the inclusion of Holguin, so the lines turn abruptly, then north-east of Palmo, and runs to the coast town of Boca del Sagua on the coast.

Washington, July 15, 1 a. m.—The president yesterday afternoon cabled General Shafter for a full report of the surrender of Santiago, but up to this hour none has been received.

The territory surrendered to us by General Toral makes about 5,000 square miles. The Spanish soldiers to be sent to Spain are estimated at 10,000 men.

The fortifications of Moro castle, Socapa, Cayo Smith and others are included in the surrendered zone. The possession of these fine fortresses, particularly Moro castle, will afford valuable garrison points for a large number of men.

Gen. Sternberg, surgeon general of the army has recommended that the troops be removed to the cool mountain districts in the eastern part of Cuba, and this will be done.

MARKETS.

Minneapolis, July 14. Wheat—No. 1 northern, 89 to 90c; No. 2 northern, 88 to 87c; July, 87c. Oats—No. 3 white, 22 to 23c. Corn—No. 3, 30c. Cattle—Steers, \$3.80 to 4.20; cows, \$3.25.

Butter—Creamery, extras, 15 to 16c; creamery, firsts, 13 to 14c; dairy, fancy, 13 to 14c. Poultry—Turkey, 7 to 8c; spring chickens 7 to 8c.

Tommy, aged four, was very fond of cookies and was always begging for some. One day he was over at a neighbor's, and getting hungry he asked for a piece of bread and butter. "But wouldn't you rather have some cookies?" asked the lady. "Yes'm," replied Tommy, "but mamma told me to be sure and not ask you for any."

Two little girls were gazing at the stars one evening. "I wonder what they are?" said one. "Oh," replied the other, "I guess they are good little night lamps that have died and gone to heaven."